

The effects of the Earthquake of the 8th have been awful indeed. The Times of the 10th of March, 1843, is entirely destroyed. TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED. The loss of property is incalculable. At Anagnina there has also been a great loss of property, though but few lives were lost. All the mills and sugar works are more or less injured, and a greater part of the crop is lost.

BETTER FROM DAVID L. CHILD

Washington, Jan. 27, 1843.
A post-master in Ohio was lately charged with passing money from a letter, a very high crime, and the perpetrator to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than ten, and not exceeding twenty years. The Representative from that district, a member much respected, called on the Post Master General, and stated that he was well acquainted with the accused, and knew he to be a man of moral principle. He requested notice of the charge and an opportunity to be given; and for this purpose the action on the case should be delayed a little. "A day," was the reply, and the removal of the letter was made. The individual removed, and applied for a copy of the charge, desiring to see the character, though he had lost his office. This was also refused, and thus the matter stands. No prosecution for the alleged crime has been commenced; the conclusion is, therefore, probable, that it was a false and unrighteous pretext for effecting the removal of a public officer in order to put in his place a more convenient and useful instrument of corrupt tyranny and base ambition.

Another instance, to show the meanness and duplicity with which this government is administered. A man applied to Mr. Tyler for the appointment of marshal in Virginia, presenting a strong recommendation from John Tyler himself. It had been written during the brief administration of Harrison. Mr. Tyler, after taking two or three days to consider upon it, informed the applicant that he had made up his mind to give him the appointment; but he added there was a son of Duff Green, who was seeking the appointment of Deputy Marshal of the same district, and he (Mr. Tyler) desired that it should not be given to him, because he wished to keep clear of that family. An assurance was given to this effect, and the applicant went home to await his commission. In a few days, he received information that the very son of Duff Green was appointed marshal. I am told that this was the interposition of Mr. Calhoun, who produced this change in Mr. Tyler's determination. But this is not a solitary instance. I have heard of other cases equally fragrant. These are not novelties in the management of our executive affairs. Many things of the kind occurred in Gen. Jackson's reign. There was *Elbridge Gerry*. He came to Washington in 1829 to solicit a renewal of his appointment as surveyor at Boston. Jackson promised to re-nominate him to the Senate, and Mr. G. proceeded to Richmond, where the Convention for altering the Constitution of Virginia was in session; and while he was there, another person was nominated to the Senate and confirmed. Mr. G. on his return, called upon the President and reminded him of his promise, but he utterly denied it, and when Mr. G. persisted firmly in his statement, the President flew into a violent rage, and several persons present, among them, I believe, was Mr. Van Buren, urged and persuaded Mr. G. to retire from the Senate.

SUBTERRANEAN FIRES—THE CAUSE.

The disappearance of a small pond of water in Missouri, during the recent Earthquake, and the issuing of a stream from a hole at the bottom, has called forth the following remarks by a correspondent of the Journal of Commerce:
During the shakes of the earthquake in the winter of 1811 and '12, a person walking near the banks of the Mississippi River, in Ohio, discovered a smoke issuing from the ground, he examined the spot, put his cane down in the opening, and it immediately took fire. He was much alarmed, and on his return to town related the circumstance. The Legislature of the state were then in session at Zanesville, and immediately adjourned to view the phenomenon. The report spread rapidly through the village until it reached the ears of an old gentleman, who immediately explained the matter. He had the year previous burnt a kiln of lime, on and against the bank, which ignited a vein of bituminous coal, that continued to burn under ground, and the violence of the earthquake threw down so much of the bank of the river as to cause the opening. An examination of the ground proved that the old gentleman was right in his conjectures. Subterranean fires feeding upon bituminous coal may have produced the phenomena spoken of in the St. Louis paper, and the subterranean fuel may have been kindled by electric fluid.

Shakes are very frequent near St. Louis, and more particularly near Shawneetown, Illinois. At the United States Salines in that neighborhood, shakes are felt almost every year. During the shakes in 1811 and '12 at New Madrid, bituminous coal was thrown up in large quantities at that place.

Liquid Petroleum, which is very combustible, is found in boring for salt water, through the regions of country west of the Alleghanna mountains, and in many places it comes to the surface in the shape of Mineral Tar Springs. Immense quantities of carburetted hydrogen gas also issues from some of the salt wells of the West, and from numerous springs, termed burning springs. The different Virginia springs possess every degree of temperature, from that of the heat of boiled water, down to the temperature of fifty-two degrees.

The increased temperature is entirely local, as appears from all the investigations which have been made in the western States. The carburetted hydrogen gas is set on fire at the Kenhawa Salines, and at the burning springs in Virginia, by the inhabitants, to afford visitors the opportunity of witnessing the phenomena.

Beneath the earth's surface in many locations, are vast gasometers of carburetted hydrogen gas, and also burning bodies which have been ignited from chemical causes fully understood. These subterranean fires produce in the course of time intense heat, displacing vast bodies of solid matter, until perchance a body of water is thus reached, which on coming in contact with the liquid fire becomes converted into steam. This must either find vent by some terrific explosion, or be condensed by a force of pressure which must shake the earth for an immense distance around.

The effects of earthquakes are quite various; sometimes the motion is vertical, throwing buildings upwards; another time the motion is horizontal. It is a wonder that earthquakes are not more frequent and more disastrous.

NOTES FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents is, in point of fact, the head of a department in the Government of a recent date—the department of Agriculture. There is no such department legally so called; but the Commissioner of Patents gives much attention to Agriculture and the Arts, and his annual report is a very interesting and valuable document. We have already copied a notice of the last report, containing several interesting facts; and we propose to make occasional notes from the report itself. We begin with the

Estimate of the Crops for 1842.

	United States.	Vermont.
Wheat, bushels	102,317,319	264,116
Barley, "	3,871,622	54,393
Oats, "	150,883,617	2,563,648
Rye, "	22,763,952	265,393
Buckwheat, "	9,483,409	254,419
Corn, "	441,829,246	1,391,595
Potatoes, "	135,883,381	10,941,718
Hay, tons, "	14,053,355	889,379
Flax and hemp, tons	158,369	32
Tobacco, pounds,	194,094,891	781
Cotton, "	682,333,321	
Rice, "	94,007,484	
Silk cocoons, lbs.	244,124	6,256
Sugar, lbs., "	142,445,199	6,147,421
Wine, gallons, "	130,748	104

The total amount of bread stuffs, including corn and potatoes, is 716,147,959 bushels, being nearly 39 bushels to each person of the estimated population, viz. 18,742,109. Vermont produced 16,335,

much longer content to see their leaders and agents bribed to betray their interests and degrade their character, themselves all the while furnishing the money from their hard earnings, by which the vile system is carried on? It cannot. It cannot be. D. L. C.

INDULGENCES.

DeAubigne, in his history of the reformation, relates the following anecdotes in relation to the sale of indulgences in Germany.

"A Saxon gentleman inquired of Tetzel, the seller of indulgences, if he was authorized to pardon sins in intention, or such as the applicant intended to commit. 'Assuredly,' answered Tetzel, 'I have full power from the Pope to do so.'—'Well,' returned the gentleman, 'I want to take some slight revenge on one of my enemies, without attempting his life.' After some discussion as to the price, Tetzel assented and they struck the bargain for thirty crowns. Shortly after, the Monk set out from Leipzig. The gentleman, attended by his servants, laid wait for him in a wood—fell upon him, gave him a beating and carried off the rich chest of indulgence money—Tetzel clamored against this act of violence, and brought an action before the judges. But the gentleman showed the letter signed by Tetzel himself, which exempted him beforehand from all responsibility. Duke George, upon seeing this writing, ordered that the accused should be acquitted."

"A miner of Schneeburg, meeting a seller of indulgences, inquired—'Must we believe what you have often said of the power of indulgences and the authority of the Pope, and think we can redeem a soul from purgatory by casting a penny into the chest?' The dealer in indulgences affirmed that it was so. 'Ah,' replied the miner, 'what a cruel man the Pope must be thus to leave a poor soul to suffer so long in the flames, for a single penny. If he has no ready money, let him collect a few hundred thousand pounds and deliver all these souls by one act!'"

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252 bushels of bread stuffs—being over 55 bushels to each person of the estimated population, viz. 294,884. The estimate of the crops for 1841 gave 624,518,510 bushels of bread stuffs—or 35.3 bushels to each person, showing the increase of the crop of 1842 to be nearly 100 millions of bushels, or 3.1 bushels to each person. In Europe, 5 bushels is supposed to be sufficient for each person—allow 10 bushels, and we have a surplus of bread stuffs in 1842 of 528,726,680 bushels! There is little danger of the people of the United States starving to death. Vermont shows an increase of about three millions of bushels of bread stuffs over 1841. But Vermont is credited a little too high in the average scale, inasmuch as potatoes and oats largely preponderate over other articles in her list of bread stuffs. Of wheat, the estimate gives Vermont over half a million of bushels—or about 1.12 bushels to each person. Vermont ought not to buy a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour, unless she can pay for it in oats and potatoes, of which the state has a large surplus. In sugar, Vermont ranked the fourth state in 1842. Let our farmers make all they can and as good as they can. If well made, the maple is equal to any other sugar for refining. So says Dr. Ure. This year's product of W. L. sugar promises to be light.—[Vt. Watchman.]

VIGILANCE OF ROME.

It has been recently stated by an English Journal, that the Society of the Propaganda at Rome, received last year the sum of \$500,000, which was employed in following the missionaries of the English church wherever they went, for the purpose of counteracting the effect of their labors by insinuating into the mind of the heathen the errors of the Roman Catholic faith.

Six priests arrived in China in August, 1842, whose stations are to be new places. The building of their chapel and school at Aong Kong says Mr. Williams, of the American Board, is advancing. It will cost, it is said, \$26,000, at least 20,000;—more than your mission to China has cost from the beginning. They have twenty men to our one, but I trust God is with the Unit.

The account, in a recent number of the Herald, of the disgraceful attempt of Dawson—a drunken loafer from Louisiana—to involve Joshua R. Giddings in a personal quarrel on the floor of Congress, is far from telling the whole story. David Lee Child, Esq., the Washington correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, asserts that Dawson approached Giddings from behind him, and as with one hand he punched Giddings, with the other he held the handle of his bowie knife. Had Mr. Giddings returned the assault, as Dawson evidently expected, the knife would at once have been put in use, and probably the Hall of Congress would have become the theatre of a bloody tragedy.

KENTUCKY.—The lower branch of the Legislature has voted, by a very large majority, to pay the debts and sustain the credit of the State; the Commonwealth Bank bill has been re-considered in the House, but has no chance in the Senate; and the Whigs of the General Assembly have held a meeting, and recommended that the Whig State Convention be held in Louisville, in November next, for the selection of candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

A NEW WAY TO STOP SELLING RUM.

A certain trader in Vermont having become convinced of the impropriety of selling rum was desirous of stopping, but did not know how to begin without offending some of his customers. There were some that he could refuse, and there were others that he thought he could not. After studying upon the matter some time, he hit upon the following expedient. As he had sold in all quantities to be drunk in his store and to be carried away, he thought he would stop the tipping business first. So he put his spirits all down cellar, and when a man called for drink whom he did not like to refuse, he would say, "yes, go with me." He then went down a narrow, crooked pair of stairs, through a trap door into the cellar, the man following him, poking along carefully, so as not to break his neck, and when he got down, it was sure to be so dark that they could not see. He would then say to his customer, "really, it is dark here, stay and I will get a light." He would then go up after a candle, and be sure to be gone as long as was any way decent, and when he returned there would be no tumbler down cellar. Then he must return and get a tumbler, by no means in a hurry, and by the time he had got down with his tumbler, the cask was not tapped, and perhaps in his fumbling the candle had gone out. He would then run and get a gimblet to tap the aforesaid cask, and draw his rum. Then there was sure to be no water, and he would run to get that, and the candle would go out in his great haste, and by the time he got the water and light, from the beginning to the end of the whole operation, it would be the best part of half an hour. By this time the customer had got ready to swallow the dram, and put the question, what is to pay? The answer was, Oh, nothing, nothing! I don't take any pay. Suffice it to say, no man that he could not refuse, would ever call for a second dram. After serving all his influential customers in this way, he got rid of the tipping part of the business, and kept a Temperance store.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!!!—New discoveries of the precious metal have of late been made in the region of country known as the Hillabee Mines in Tallapoosa county, in this state, which is causing considerable excitement among the seekers after wealth. The gold has been found in what is called a rock vein, and from the tests made bid fair to prove as lucrative as any mines yet discovered. It is stated that from some of the rocks (which appears inexhaustible) as much as ten penny weights have been obtained from a single bushel. The rock is of a soft spiny nature and capable of being easily pulverized. We trumpet Argus.

Days of Public Worship.—Sunday is the Christians' day of public worship; Monday is the Grecians'; Tuesday is the Persians'; Wednesday is the Assyrians'; Thursday is the Egyptians'; Friday is the Turks'; and Saturday the Jews'.

What is more beautiful to the 'maids' eye than a youth in the vigor of his days, with cheeks radiant as the morning, and a brow brilliant as the sun with a long nose in his mouth, and a great chase of tobacco in his cheek?—Answer, a "Buntle."

Repeal of the Intermarriage Law.—The legislature of Massachusetts have by a decisive vote, repealed the law prohibiting blacks and whites from intermarriage! The ladies of color strongly remonstrated against the repeal, fearing as well they might that some of the white ladies would take the shine off of them, and diminish their chances at the hymeneal altar.—Exchange.

Tuesday Morning's Mail.

Hon. J. C. SPENCER has resigned his commission as Secretary of War, and accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury. He enters upon the duties of his office this day.

JAMES MADISON PORTER, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the War Department, and will enter upon the duties of the Secretaryship of War without delay.—Madisonian, 9th.

Hon. Henry S. Lane of Indiana, and Hon. W. H. Washington of North Carolina, have declined being candidates for re-election to Congress.

The Alabama Legislature has refused to receive the State's quota of the land distribution fund. The State's finances are bankrupt, and her people are oppressed with taxation.

The bill to lay off the State into Congressional districts upon the white basis alone, has passed both Houses, and is now a law. A revenue bill, raising \$250,000, passed the House, and would pass the Senate. The judges of the circuit court have all been re-elected. The number of judicial circuits has been reduced to nine.

What can a revenue of \$250,000 effect in a State, which has a debt of more than \$18,000,000, and which requires about \$730,000 to defray the expenditures for the present year?

A WORD OF WISDOM.

The following by the late Judge Buel will be found well worthy of a careful perusal, and being treasured in the memory:

"The wholesome habits of society have been broken up, by the civil and political convulsions of the age, and the inordinate thirst for acquiring wealth and fashionable consequence, through mercantile and other speculations, that honest productive labor has been thrown entirely into the back ground, and considered not only ungenteel but menial and servile. Yet I venture to lay down this proposition, that he who provides for the wants and comforts of himself and family, and renders some comforts to society at large, by his mental and physical industry, performs one of the high duties of life, and will ultimately be rewarded in the conscious rectitude of his life, by a greater measure of substantial happiness, than he who makes millions by fraud and speculation, to be squandered in extravagance or wasted in folly, by his children or grand children.

The revolutions which are constantly taking place in families sufficiently admonish us, that it is not the wealth we leave our children, but the industrious moral habits in which we educate them, that secures them worldly prosperity, and the treasure of an approving conscience."

Every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his fortune evils enough—without being curious about the affairs of others."

THE DISTINCTIONS OF COLOR.—The New Orleans Tropic, in relation to the fact that the Sandwich Island Ambassador was turned away from regular ordinary on board a steamboat in Connecticut, remarks:

"This same Sandwich Island Chief, came to this country via Mexico, and landed in New Orleans. He took lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel, the first Hotel in the south, in every respect, if not the first in the United States, and dined at the public table, with three or four hundred gentlemen in the north, where such a vast deal of charity and philanthropy is displayed, he was not good enough to dine at the regular table of a steamboat, but was placed among the servants. Verily, this is all sorts of a queer country!"

THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS

[Prepared Weekly.]			
	6 o'clock A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
March 6	12	24	18
7	12	30	20
8	8	26	28
9	18	35	24
10	14	32	29
11	32	40	34
12	29	35	26

DIED.

In Pittsfield, on the 5th inst., Helen, only daughter of T. F. and Martha G. Matthews, aged three months and six days.

Particular Notice.

GURIN will be received in payment for the Rutland Herald, for the two last years, if delivered by the 10th day of April, after that date the money will be required.

A Small Farm for Sale.

SITUATED about half a mile east of this village, containing about 40 acres of good tillable land, conveniently divided into meadow, pasturing and ploughed lots. There are on said lots two dwelling houses and out buildings, and a small stream of water running through both lots. The above will be sold advantageously for ready pay. Enquire of LYDIA FAY, Rutland, March 13, 1843.

State of Vermont.

BE it remembered that District of Rutland, ss. { at a special probate court held at Rutland within and for said district, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1843.

Present, Wm. Hall, Judge.

Samuel S. Churchill, administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Cook, late of Pittsfield in said district, deceased, having made application to said court, in writing, for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, except the widow's dower, representing that the sale thereof is necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased. Therefore, It is ordered that said application be referred to the first Monday, being the 23 day of April next, and that a copy of this order be published three weeks successively, previous thereto, in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper printed at Rutland, that all persons interested, may appear and object to the same if they see cause. A true copy of record.

11-13 HENRY HALL, Register.

U. States District Court.

For the District of Vermont.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE to show cause against petition of Albert A. Thompson of Poultney in said district, for his discharge and certificate, as bankrupt, at the court house in Windsor in said district, on Wednesday the 24th day of May, A. D. 1843, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Notice to show cause against petition of Nora K. Whitney of Rutland in said district, for her discharge and certificate, as a bankrupt, at the court house in Windsor, in said district, on Wednesday the 24th day of May, A. D. 1843, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves together as partners, under the name and firm of HARRITT & CO., and having joined the large stock of Goods they each had on hand, can now offer at the old stand of James Barrett Jr., to his old customers and all who wish to purchase goods at fair prices, as large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Medicines, &c. &c. as can be found at any store in the country.

Most kinds of country produce will be received in exchange for goods.

JAMES HARRITT JR., E. PIERCE.

Rutland, March 9, 1843.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber wishes to hire fifteen or twenty good horses, industrious, and responsible hands to peddle Tin Ware, &c., the season ensuing, to commence about the first of April next. Those who apply must expect to furnish themselves with good teams suitable for the business, and can well be recommended.

E. F. PARKER.

Picoresville, March 11, 1842.

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has given his Thomas M. Crocker, his time to transact business for himself, and that he will not claim any of his earnings nor be responsible for any debts of his contracting after this date.

THOMAS CROCKER.

Pawlet, March 6, 1843.

New Goods.

DANIELS & BELL, have just received, in addition to their former stock, new and fresh goods, to which they beg leave to call the attention of their customers.

March 13, 1843.

Potash Kettles.

DANIELS & BELL, have for sale new and second hand Potash Kettles which they will sell very low.

March 13, 1843.

Sole and Upper Leather.

DANIELS & BELL keep constantly for sale Sole and Upper Leather of the best quality.

March 13, 1843.

Surplus Money Wanted.

CASH STORE—FRESH GOODS.

The subscriber having once more come into possession of his Goods, and other effects, wishes to give notice that he has opened his store for the purpose of trade, where he will be happy to wait upon all his customers and friends, old and new. He would say that he feels bound to sell as cheap as the cheapest for cash or ready pay. No credit given. This is the true doctrine, and in this way you do not have to pay the advance the crediting merchant must charge you to cover his losses by bad debts. That is, you pay for what you get, and not for that another has had and cannot pay for. If this system proves profitable the subscriber will be with you, if not, he is *o p h*.

The following are among his goods to be sold, low for Cash, Wool or Grain.

French, English and American Calicoes of various patterns; blue and brown alpines; brown, crimson, black, green, merinoes, blue and brown cambrics; circassian, brown, blue, yellow and pink cambric; green, blue, olive, brown broad cloth; overcoats; light fancy cassimere, gray mix'd; a large quantity of sheep's grey, yellow flannel; cotton flannel, velveteens, summer cloths, and a full assortment of the minor articles kept in the Dry Goods line.

Tuscan, palm leaf, satin, straw, plain and variegated Bonnets, Hats, Caps, paints, dye stuffs, an extensive assortment of hand ware; cutlery, Crockery; round bolt iron; shoe-maker's tools, shoe-pieces; cards and brushes of all kinds, &c. &c. a minute list of which it is unnecessary to detail.

Calf skins, sole leather, slip buckets, milk pans, white beans, looking-glass plates, oil molasses, pure St. Croix rum, gin, Port, Malaga and Madeira Wines—all of which, as before said, will be sold very low for cash. All kinds of produce taken for Goods, but must have the same when the goods are delivered. Hope this plan will please all who are disposed to make the experiment.

JOHN STRONG.

Rutland, March 14th, 1843.

State of Vermont.

BE it remembered that District of Rutland, ss. { at a special probate court held at Rutland within and for said district, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1843.

Present Wm. Hall, Judge.

Lois Butler, late executrix of the last will and testament of James D. Butler, late of Rutland, in said district, deceased, testate, proposing to render an account of her said administration.

It is ordered that said account be referred for examination and allowance to the first Monday, being the 3d day of April next, and that a copy of this order be published three weeks successively, previous thereto, in the Rutland Herald, a newspaper printed at Rutland, that all persons interested, may appear and object to the same if they see cause. A true copy of record.

11-13 HENRY HALL, Register.

State of Vermont.

BE it remembered that District of Rutland, ss. { at a special probate court held at Rutland within and for said district, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1843.

Present Wm. Hall, Judge.

Leonard Mason, administrator of the estate of Jason Newton, late of Ira in said